anaesthetics were inaugurated by Carl Koller, of New York, an ophthalmic surgeon, who first made use of cocaine for this purpose. Similarly, the cold light apparatus for internal operations was invented by Isaac Michael. The list must here end, but it might well be continued to a wearisome length.

The Jewish practitioner of the Middle Ages seems to have felt an especial interest in ophthalmology : a branch of medicine in which the writings of Isaac Judaeus once enjoyed a great reputation. The most renowned ophthal-mologist of the period, in fact, was the Jew Benvenutus Grapheus, or Rapheus,[1] of Jerusalem, whose *Practica oculorum* was one of the most widely used medical works of the time ; it was translated into Hebrew, Provenfal, Old French and Middle English, and numerous Latin editions appeared. In the later Middle Ages, the Jewish oculist enjoyed great renown : one, for example, operated for cataract on King Juan of Aragon in 1468. In modern times, the interest has continued. One of the earliest writers on astigmatism was George Hartog Gerson, of Hamburg, who had served under Wellington in the Peninsula Campaign and superintended the Hopital des Visitandines during the Battle of Waterloo. The first Atlas of Ophthalmology was published by Liebreich: Javal of Paris attained fame through his studies in physiological optics: Mauther of Vienna and Julius Hirschberg are recognised among the

greatest authorities on the subject: the investigations of Herman Cohn, of Breslau (father of the more famous Emil Ludwig) laid the foundation of the school hygiene of the eyes, and Carl Koller, of New York (as we have seen)

Physician (Hebrew). This is however problematical.